

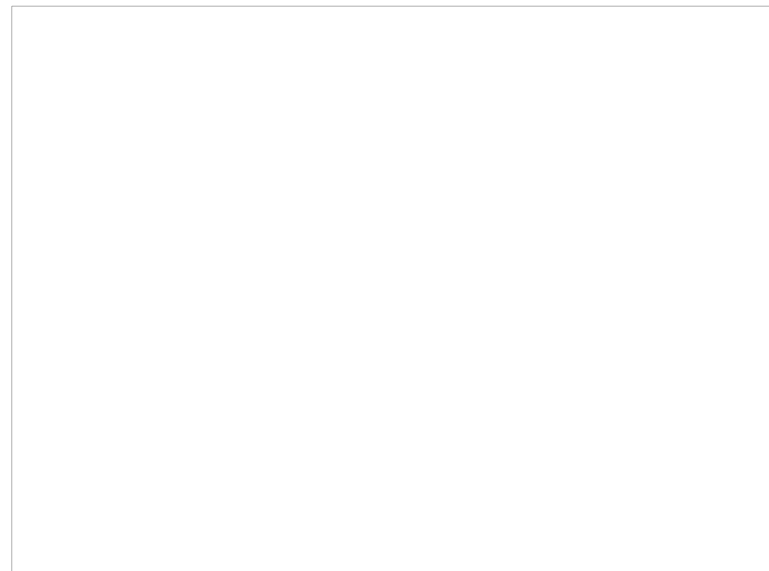
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INFORMATION ON THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING
EDUCATION

author: Ye. A. Chudakov

Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 1, 1952, pp 82-91

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REPORT ON THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Extract Translation

Akademik Ye.A.Chudakov

(Trip to Poland)

Academician Ye.A.Chudakov

[Source: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR No. 1, 1952, pp. 82-91]

Friendship between the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies is the ~~the~~ most important factor in peace preservation.In connection with the month of Polish-Soviet friendship scheduled for October-November 1951 a delegation of Soviet representatives of sciences, ~~technique~~ ^{engineering} and arts was sent to Poland. The delegation consisted of academician Ye.A.Chudakov (machine construction), corresponding member of the Acad Sci USSR P.N.Fedoseyev (philosophy) prof. B.A.Rybakov (history), M.M.Lyn'kov (literature), B.N.Chirkov (cinema art) I.I.Korobov (metallurgy) V.P.Kucher (mining), Ye.V.Alekseyeva (animal husbandry) N.G.Petrov (~~xxxxxxx~~) (light industry)....

Training and Improvement of ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{cadres} of Engineering and Technical Cadres.

The preparation of engineering cadres is one of the most urgent problems of Poland in progress of development. During the war and Hitler occupation of Poland the country is known to have lost up to 30% of its engineers, while the fast developing Polish industry badly needs engineering help.

At the present time Poland has 7 universities, 10 polytechnical institutes, and 20 other higher schools, among them 10 night schools. Polish schools have 100,000 students, among them 7000 in night schools.

In the training of ^{five} automobile engineers, mostly manuals sent from the Soviet Union are used. But some people among the teaching staff conduct scientific research and started writing ^{their} own manuals.

The stormy industrialization of trade and agriculture, ^{projected in} ~~planned by~~ the six-year plan of development ~~of~~ ^{socialism} in Poland, requires an improvement of qualifications of all engineering and technical skills of the country.

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^{The} Next years will be outstanding in changes of technological processes and of production. In these circumstances it is necessary to secure an uninterrupted improvement of qualifications of the ~~Engineering~~ ^{Polish Society of Engineers & Technicians} and technical staff during the period of their practical activity.

Great help in the solution of this problem may be supplied by NOT ^{which has carried out extensive work} who created progress in the development of courses ^{for} improving qualifications of engineers and technicians.

In 1950 over 90 short term courses ~~for~~ ^{the} improvement of qualifications of technical personnel were operating under organization of the Society. The courses taught 6400 people. ^{In addition} ~~Besides 7 courses by correspondence had~~ 4150 students, ^{were enrolled in 7 correspondence courses.}

Organization of Polish Academy of Sciences.

~~Still at the start of~~ ^{Early in} 1950 the government of ~~people's~~ ^{the} Poland decided to start preparations of organization of Polish Academy of Sciences. An office to prepare rules of the Academy was established. Members of our delegation met the representatives of the Office and shared with them the experience of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. Particularly lively ~~was the~~ ^{discussions took place} discussion ^{regarding} on the creation of a ~~technical~~ ^{Department of Technical Sciences in} department of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and on institutes necessary to the organization of such department and ~~on~~ the connection between these institutes and ~~the~~ industry.

While discussing these problems, we emphasized the concept clearly stressed by the Department of technical sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, i.e. solution of basic technical problems, optimal connection with practice, guiding help in the work of related institutes.

These problems facing the scientific workers of ~~people's~~ ^{an} Poland are well understandable and acceptable, but ~~their~~ ^{an} practical realization is bound with considerable difficulties, mostly of ^{an} ~~organizing~~ ^{advisory} nature. In particular, the most serious difficulty is the now entirely insufficient experimental basis

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of the future department of technical sciences.

During our stay in Poland the Sejm took a definitive decision on the organization of the Academy of Sciences. ^(Direct) ~~There is no~~ doubt that by keeping close ^{no} cooperation with the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Polish Academy of Sciences will ~~rather fast~~ ^{is rapidly} develop its activity and will successfully cooperate in ^{the} further development of ^{Polish} economy and culture, ~~of people's Poland~~.

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